THE Survey and Antiquitie OF THE TOWNE OF STAMFORD. In the County of LINCOLNE.

With its ancient Foundation, Grants, Priviledges, and ſeverall Donations thereunto belonging.

Alſo a Liſt of the ALDERMENS *names, and the time when they were choſen.*

With the Names of 10 Lord Majors (of the Hon: City of *London*) borne in the foreſaid County of *Lincolne.*

Written

By RICHARD BUTCHER Gent.

Sometimes *Towne-Clarke* of the ſame Towne.

Caput & membra ſunt una perſona.

Thom. Aquinas.

LONDON,
Printed by THO: FORCET, dwelling in *Old-Fiſhſtreet* in *Heydon*-Court. 1646.

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

(TO

All the worthy Citizens of LONDON,

Borne in the Towne of STAMFORD in the County of *Lincolne*, that have been or intend to be Benefactors to the ſame: And more eſpecially to thoſe two worthy Brothers and members of that City, Mr. *Robert Bullack*, and Mr. *John Bullack*, who have not onely beene Pious and charitable Benefactors to their ſaid Native towne; but alſo liberall and indulgent Incouragers to this preſent *Survey* thereof).

GEntlemen, *I here preſent unto you for a New-yeares guift, the* Survey *of your Cradle-places; a worke upon which I fixed my firſt thoughts by the motion which ſome of you by letter made unto others, who eyther not at leiſure, or not willing; or hindered by ſome other impediment, I know not what, forbare the enterpriſe: Which I perceiving* (*though the unfitteſt of many others*)

others) have preſumed to ſet my Pen on worke, rather then your deſires ſhould be altogether fruſtrate, or that I ſhould conceale what I know; have heard, or read of my Native towne. As it is homely, ſo I hope it is harmleſſe; if it appeare not worthy of your applauſe, yet I hope it will no way appeare worthy of your diſpleaſures; take it therefore as it is meant, not as it might have been made better by me, for it is the beſt that my poore Invention, obſervation, or reading can afford, or the treaſury of my Note-booke can render.

It had come to your viewes ſome Moneths before this, had not the troubles of theſe Times hindered my intended ſpeed: Yet glad I am I have finiſhed it at the end of the Old yeare, hoping it would have bin publiſhed at the beginning of the new. If it be thought uſefull for the Publique, I deſire for the publique good it may be publiſhed, and that what Errors have eſcaped my Pen, may by the Corrector be amended, by the Reader pardoned, and the whole ſubſtance of this Survey, *be by you kindly accepted; From him who is and ever will be a lover of you and your Native place whileſt he is*

Stamford *the* 1. *of January*, 1646.

Your Friend,

Richard Butcher.

Viro

Viro doctrinâ, et pietate in Patriam eximio
RICHARDO BUTCHER.

Πάντα καλῶς : qui Librum edis doctéq; piéque,
Arteq; pertingis, quò ſtimulavit Amor.
Qui negat alterutrum ; non noverit ille, neceſſe eſt,
Scribendi cauſas : Patria nempe tua eſt.
Scribendive modum : parſiſti nempe labori
Tu nulli ; pietas quô tua docta foret :
Nec fruſtrà ſudaſſe liquet ; quod quilibet alter
Agnoſcet mecum, qui tua ſcripta leget.

B. H. *Med : Doctor.*

ROBERT BULLACKE, Chirurgion.

In laudem Authoris, & contra Zoilum.

WHen firſt I mov'd in the terreſtiall Spheare
Of your *Sol's* influence, I doubted not my deare
Friend, of your love, your care, paines and ſinceritie
Which *Stamford* muſt cognize to all poſteritie :
Of this our Authors booke, I ſay but this
(For that is Praiſe enough) that it is his :
Nor all the Muſes, nor *Apollo's* laies
Can ſing his worth, be his owne lines his praiſe
Againſt the Zoilus, who's fraught with ſpight,
I ſend this old Convoy on him to light :

Cum tua non edas carpis mea carmina Leli
Carpere vel noli noſtra, vel ede tua.

Sloth ſits and cenſures, what th' induſtrious teach ;
Foxes diſpraiſe the Grapes they cannot reach.

Into

INto the little volume of this Booke,
With Iudgements eye who ſo ſhall pleaſe to looke;
Such various Learning hee therein ſhall find,
As ſhall expreſſe the Authors glorious mind:
The ſcite of Stamford, *in Rhetorick ſtraine,*
Set forth; demonſtrateth unto us plaine
His Eloquence; his knowing Antiquity,
The ſubſtance of this Booke doth teſtifie:
Then for his Skill in ancient Hiſtory,
And likewiſe in the art of Heraldry;
Such copious matter is to us affords,
As poſſible can be declar'd in words:
His Poetry like golden veynes appeare,
Throughout this Worke, as ſcattered here and there:
This learned labour from his painfull hands,
Shall laſt whileſt Welland *runnes, and* Stamford *ſtands.*

THO: SEAMER.

DARES and HOMER long agoe did write
The *Greekes* and *Troyans* bloudy diſmall Fight;
Our Author ſeldome dippes his Pen in blood,
Yet by this Story may bee underſtood,
How *Stamford* flouriſht both in Art and Trade,
And then againe, how ſhee was wretched made
By bloody *Mars*; who all her ſtately Towers
Earſt in a moment, Fire and Sword devours:
Her various fortune, hee here let's us know,
Which like the Ocean oft did ebbe and flow:
And this into our memory, freſh brings
Worlds frailty, and Viceſſitude of things.
In wealth and glory much ſhe once did thrive,
What time ſhe was the ſacred Muſes hive;
And then her glory fell into decay,
When as thoſe painfull Bees did flye away.
But now againe, me thinks ſhe mends her ſtate,
By that which here our Author doth relate:
Then *Stamford* love the man that honours thee,
Or much unworthy thou wilt ſeeme to bee
Of ſuch a *Towne-Clarke*: Who to thy great glory,
Sets forth herein thy true and ancient Story.

E. A.

THE Survey and Antiquity of the Towne of STAMFORD.

CHAP. I.

The ſeverall Appellations, Foundation, Scituation, and forme of Stamford, *with the erection and diſſolution of the Univerſity there.*

THe Towne of **Stamford** *alias* **Stanford**, *alias* **Stampford**, (for by ſo many ſeverall names the ſame is called in divers Records) is ſcituated upon the furtheſt point Weſt in the County of **Lincolne**, on the confines of the Counties of **Rutland** and **Northampton**: the ſame and **Stamford-Baron** adjoyning, are placed in a very healthfull, pleaſant, and temperate ayre, which in the forme thereof doth frame the figure of a Roman T. It is watered on the South parts with the River of **Welland**, which hath the originall Spring in the County of **Leiceſter**, towards the Weſt not farre from the

Towne of **Harborow**. From whence extending her ſtreame ſhe devideth by her Channell in the beginning of her courſe the Counties of **Leiceſter** and **Northampton**; and ſo gliding with her ſilver current Eaſtward in her journey proves a fruitfull Parent, making her ſelf the rich Mother of **Græne-Yew**, and many ſeverall coloured flowers which ſhe brings forth upon the fruitfull Medowes enamelling the ſame therewith all along as ſhe paſſeth, deviding before ſhe come at **Stamford** the Counties of **Rutland** and **Northampton**, and then ariving there, with her fragrant ſtreame ſhe devideth the ſame from the Towne and Pariſh of **Stamford-Baron**, in the County of **Northampton**; a place though not ſubject to the Mace of **Stamfords** government, yet joyned to the ſame in all Taxes, Subſidies, Fifteenes, and other payments to the State amounting to a fifth part of a full mulct, and ſo ſubjugating her ſelf to paſſe under the ſtony yoake of a Bridge of five Arches, ſhe holds on her conſtant travell towards the Eaſt, thence making a ſeparation betwixt the Counties of **Lincolne** and **Northampton**, till ſhe comes to the Towne of **Crowland**, where ſhe drowneth her ſelf and name in the Fennes of **Holland**, and payes the tribute of her waves to the Monarch *Neptune* by delivering her waters towards **Lynne** in the County of **Norfolke** into the grand Ocean.

This Towne of **Stamford** is of great antiquity, and was built (as the tradition goes) 863 yeares before the Incarnation of Chriſt by *Bladud* a King of the **Britaines**, who being himſelf a great Philoſopher endeavoured at this Towne to plant the ſtudy of Philoſophy, in emulation or imitation of the ancient *Athenian* Schooles, and drawing hither the learneſt and graveſt men of that Science that were to be found in the whole World, it flouriſhed in all manner of Heatheniſh learning till the time of K. *Lucius*, who was the firſt that here imbraced the Chriſtian Faith by the Preaching of *Fugatius* and *Damianus*, ſent hither into **Britaine** by *Eleutherius* Biſhop of **Rome**; and as before it was very famous through the world for the great proficiency of Ethnick learning, ſo in that bleſſed time when **England** was firſt inlightened with the glorious beames of the Goſpell, it much more flouriſhed with Learned, Holy and Religious men, who very devoutly taught the Soule-ſaving know-

knowledge of CHRIST; Insomuch that in a short time (according to the Devotion of those times) in and about Stamford eight Houses of Religion, thirteene Parish Churches, and three Chappels, all of them in or neare the same Towne were erected, (as shall hereafter in the proper place be more particularly named) the same being furnished with the Learnedest and gravest men of that Age: the fame of whose Piety and Learning caused many of the Christian Princes and other Great men neighbouring upon the Isles of Britaine, to send their Sonnes and Friends hither to be taught and educated by those pious Masters, whereby it in those dayes attayned to the name and honour of an University. But as no glory is permanent in this transitory life, so in time the lustre of this bright shining tapor of Fame began to wax dimme and to decline by the foggie and pestiferous mysts of Heresie and Errours; like mortall Diseases breeding in a body long inured with Peace, health and quietnesse, which caused the Stamfordian University to be dissolved by the Decree and Power of *Gregory* then Bishop of Rome, about the yeare after the Incarnation of Christ, 727.

CHAP. II.

Stamford *ruinated by the* Danes, *re-edified and the Bridge over* Welland *builded by* Aliren *the second King of* Denmarke, *the Castle and Walls built by* Edmund Ironside *a* Saxon *King; with the names of the Gates, the names and uses of the Watch-towers, the scituation of the Castle, the number of the Streets and Lanes, with the Conduits and wells which water the same: Together with the Churches and houses of Religion, in and about the same.*

ABout the yeare after the Incarnation of Christ 716, *Canutus* the heathen King of Denmark invading England with a potent Army, amongst other of his spoyles and rapines layd wast the Towne of Stamford, which not long after was by *Aliren* the second his Successour, re-edified and a Bridge

of Stone built over the River of Welland leading into Stamford-Baron, it remained without Caſtle or Walls till the time of *Edmund Ironſide* a Saxon King, about 200 yeares before the Norman Conqueſt, who built the Caſtle and compaſſed the Towne with a wall of Stone of an indifferent height, for the better defence againſt the Danes invaſion, garniſhing the ſame with Five ſtrong and ſtately Watch-towers, two towards the Water-ſide for the diſcovery and defence againſt the Enemy towards the South, the one called Beesfort, the other Holme-towes: The other three Bulworkes or Watch-towers are towards the Eaſt, North, and Weſt, for the diſcovery and defence againſt the Enemy on thoſe parts, called Carpe-tower, White-tower, and North Bulwarke.

The Walls have in them Five principall Gates or entries, Peter-gate on the Weſt, St. Clements-gate on the North, Paul-gate, and St. Georges-gate toward the Eaſt, and the Bridge-gate towards the South: To theſe may be added a Sixth ſtanding North-eaſt called the New-gate, but made long ſince the ancient Gates were erected all the reſt appearing to have ſlippes of ſtrong Portculleſſes, which New-gate wanteth. Beſides there is toward the South, two ancient Poſterne-gates which ſeeme as ancient as the Walls themſelves, the one joyning to the Bridge-gate, the other not farre from St. Georges-gate, leading into the Tenter-Meadowes.

But as the length of time corrupteth not only manners and good Government from the ancient intent and integrity thereof but alſo Stone walls from their true uſe and ſufficiency, ſo hath it brought to paſſe in theſe more moderne Times, that the manners of good and carefull government of Majeſtrates becomming corrupted, eyther by ſelf-ſeeking Covetouſneſſe, or friendly partiality, have ſo farre corrupted theſe very walls of Stone that they have loſt the true uſe and ſtrength of them contrary to the intent and wiſe meaning of the firſt Founders, by permitting the adjacent Inhabitants within them to make back-doores out of them: ſo that one may ſay, ſo many Tenements as border upon them ſo many new Poſternes are made out of them, ſerving for no other purpoſe then for the letting in and

out

out at unlawfull houres Night-walkers and ſuſpected perſons, which feare to appeare in the preſence of a Watch, or to be ſeene in the heart of a Towne, or to come within the compaſſe of the awfull eye of the publique Majeſtrate, things of no ſmall and dangerous conſequence in the times eyther of Peace or Warre, eſpecially where they are permitted to the backſides of Victualing-houſes, as too many of them are.

The Caſtle was ſcituated whileſt it ſtood upon the ſide of an Hill (as indeed all the Towne ſtands upon the riſing of an hill) but the Caſtle-hill appeares ſomewhat artificiall, being caſt up round and higher then the ordinary degree, ſtanding well towards the middeſt of the Towne, and ſomwhat South-weſt, facing the River with a very pleaſant proſpect.

* Mr. *Camden* makes mention of another Caſtle ſomtimes ſtanding in **Stamford-Baron**, built by *Edward* the Elder a **Baron** King, as a Fortification againſt the **Danes**, which was deſtroyed in the warres betwixt King *Stephen* and *Henry* the ſecond; and indeed the very ruines thereof are now come to ruine, for no place there appeares to give evidence where it ſtood.

* *Cum* Edwardus *Senior auſtrales fluminum ripas contra Danos et Aquilone irruentes communiret è regione etiam hujus in Auſtrali ripa (que nunc* Stamford-Baron *vocatur) firmiſſimam arcem conſtruxiſſe. Nuſquam tamen hodie apparet nam quod inteſtino bello* Stephanus *contra* Henricum *Andegavenſem firmavit in ipſo oppido fuiſſe et firma obtinet ipſum area etiamnum oſtendit.* Camden Brit. in Com. Lincolne.

To manifeſt the profitable and pleaſant ſcituation of this Towne, the Munkes, Friers, and Nunnes of thoſe ſuperſtitious times (like ſo many Rats or Mice, which make choyce to feed of the daintieſt Cheeſe) made choyce of this place to build here ſeverall receptacles, as one obſerves of them.

They plant themſelves in faireſt plots
For Paſture, Wood and ſpring:
No griefe, nor care, comes to their lots,
When others ſigh they ſing.

For in and about this Towne they had no leſſe then Eight ſeverall

Cells or Monaſtories; as namely, the Gray-Fryers, the White-Fryers, the Black-Fryers, the Auguſtine-Fryers, St. Leonards (being a Cell belonging to the Abbey of Durham) New-ſted Monaſtory, the Hermitage (being the place where now the Spittle-houſe ſtandeth) and a houſe of Nunnes in Stamford-Baron.

Heere hath been likewiſe in former times (as I ſaid before) thirteene Pariſh Churches beſides three Chappels, namely St Maries, All-Saints, St. Thomas, St. Michaels, St Johns, Trinity Church, Paules Church, Peter Church, St. Georges, St. Andrews, Clement Church, St. Stephens, and St. Martins, in Stamford-Baron.

Alſo Benet Chappell, St. Thomas Chappell, and Magdaline Chappell. Theſe are now all reduced into five Pariſhes within the liberties, and St. Martins without, namely, St. Maries, All-Saints, St. Michaels, St. Johns, and St. Georges; and yet none of all theſe ſix Pariſhes (excepting All-Saints) hath ſo much maintenance belonging to any of them as wil competently maintain a Miniſter in them, a thing which may ſeeme very ſtrange when fixteene ſeverall Benefices are reduced to the number of five, or 6. But I conceive the reaſon to be heere as it is in the Univerſity of Cambridge, which hath in it (as I take it) 15 Pariſh Churches, and yet not any one of them of any competent maintenance; becauſe the fellowes of the ſeverall Colledges do officiate in thoſe ſeverall cures for the better exerciſe and practice of their Miniſtery, as having their chiefeſt maintenance from the Colledges: even ſo the Munks of the ſeverall Monaſtories in this place (whileſt thoſe Monaſtories ſtood) did officiate in the ſeverall Pariſhes here, having their principall maintenance from the Monaſtories; which being diſſolved moſt of theſe Pariſhes became united (eſpecially thoſe that had any maintenance unto them) for the ſupport of the future Miniſtery, and thoſe that had meerely nothing were totally ruinated.

This Town hath in it to the number of a Eleven indifferent faire Streets, and 10 ſmall ſtreets or Lanes, well repleniſhed with houſes, but in former times (as appears by the ruines of many ancient buildings) it was much more populous then now it is (the reaſon of which

which hereafter appeareth in the proper place). The names of the Streets and Lanes are as followeth, Peter-hill Street, St. Maries Street, Pauls Street, S. Michaels Street, S. Georges Street, Clement-hill (where the *Friday* Market-Crosse ſtands) Clipſhill, St. Maries Market Street, All-Hallowes gate the Bridge-ſtreet, the Market-ſtreet, Clement Lane, Star Lane, Goldſmiths Lane, Hanerly Lane, Chenie Lane, S. Thomas Lane, S. Johns Lane, S. Maries Lane, Caſtle-dike, and Pillory-nooke, where the white meate Market is kept.

The Towne is watered by two common Conduits, as namely by St. Michaels and Pauls Conduits, beſides it hath foure common wheel-Wells belonging thereunto, All-Hallowes Well, St. Georges Well, Poule Well and Clement Well: the Conduits are fed by pipes of lead which deſcend from a ſpring called the Conduit-head, being twelve-ſcore or thereabouts without the Walls, upon the North-eaſt of the Town in the common field, and hath the Land next adjoyning to it for the benefit both of the Spring and Conduit.

CHAP. III.

The Antiquities, ancient Priviledges and ancient owners of the Towne of Stamford.

MAſter *Cambden* in his learned *Britania* in the County of *Lincolne* deſcribes the ſcituation, ſtructure, and generall Priviledges, anciently uſed in this Town in theſe words. *In limite ad Wellandum fluminũ* Stamford *ſed et è Saxo ſtructili unde et nomen ædificatum oppidum frequens et variis immunitatibus ornatum, munroq; firmatum Geldum per duodecem hundredis, et dimidio dedit in exercitu navigio et Dane-gelt, ibiq; fuerunt ſex cuſtodiæ.* With this in part agrees the Booke of Crowland which makes mention of Stamford and Stamford-ſhire. *Cambdes Britan. in Com. Linc. out of the Booke of Doomſday.*

Moreover *Iohn Stow* in his Chronicle reports, that in the time of King *Athelſtone* before the conqueſt, there was a Mint for the coyning of Money in Stamford-Baron; ſo that without doubt the limits *Stow, pag. 131.*

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limits of the Iuriſdiction and liberties of Stamford, have been farre beyond what now they are.

The ancient owners of this Town have been many, but all holding from the Crown in chief; the Tower roll makes mention that King *John* gave the Caſtle and Town of Stamford to *William* Earl *Warren*, after the death of which Earle *Warren*, *Henry* the third ſeiſed the Caſtle and Towne, and gave the ſame to *Edward* his ſonne who held them, and when he came to be King he gave the ſame to *John* Earle *Warren*; *Iohn* Earle *Warren* gave amongſt other things the ſaid Caſtle and Town againe to the King after his death, the ſaid *John* dyed the 21th of *Edward* the third ſeiſed of the ſaid Caſtle and Town for life, the remainder to the King as appeares by the inquiſition upon the Tower Roll taken after the death of the ſaid *Iohn* in the 21th yeare of the ſaid King *Edward* the third. *Edward* the third, after the death of the ſaid *Iohn* Earle *Warren*, gave the ſaid Caſtle and Towne to *William* de *Bohume* Earle of Northampton, and to his Heires males, and in default of ſuch iſſue, the remainder to the King.

The ſaid *William* Earle of Northampton dyed without Heires Males, whereupon the reverſion of the ſaid Caſtle and Town did againe returne into the Crown, and ſo continued till the firſt of *Edward* the fourth, in which ſaid firſt yeare by Letters Patents, bearing date the 1. of Iune, the ſaid King *Edward* the 4.th granted the ſaid Town and Caſtle to his Mother *Sisley* Dutches of *York* for the terme of her life, the remainer to the King and his Heires, after the death of the ſaid *Siſley* Dutches of *York*, the ſame remained in the Crown till the time of Queene *Elizabeth*; at what time *William Cecell* then newly made Lord Burleigh, a man great in the State and alſo lately become great in poſſeſſions in and about Stamford, being truſted by the Townſmen for the obtaining of the Fee-ſamme therof for the uſe of the Corporation, he obtained the ſame for himſelfe, in whoſe poſterity it as yet remaineth to the great diſadvantage of the ſaid Town.

CHAP. IV.

CHAP. IIII.

The ancient Government of Stamford, *the first Incorporating thereof by Letters Patents; the reason why the Kings of this Land have from time to time nourished and cherished Corporations, the Priviledges and immunities of* Stamford *by the new Grants and late Charters, the Power given them there to make Lawes for the better regulating the same, and the lawes made particularly set downe.*

THe Government of Stamford was long before their written Charter held, and used amongst themselves by an ancient Prescription, which was called the **Aldermanry of the Guild**, as strong and as large (if not more strong then now the same is setled by the Charters of the first and 15th of *Edward* the 4th, who was the first that did incorporate the Town by Letters Patents). For it appeareth upon the Tower-Roll in the third yeare of King *Edward* the first, *Per veredictum duodecem minorum Ville de* Stamford *Retul. hundred.* Lincoln. *ibi fuerunt duodecem qui vocantur LEGEMANI qui sic vocabantur quia ab antiquo fuerunt Judices legum in eadem Villam.* Whereby it is manifest, that in those dayes there were Twelve men in Stamford which were called *Legemani*, because they were Iudges of the Law, and had the law in their hands for the Government of this Towne.

Edward the 4th in the first yeare of his Raigne *Anno Dom.* 1461. by his Charter directed to *George Chapman*, the first incorporate **Alderman**, and others both of the upper and lower Bench, then called the **Comburgesses** and **Capitall-burgesses** (being then the first and second Twelve, as they are more particularly named in the said Charter, but since inlarged by a later Charter, To the **Alderman** and twelve **Comburgesses**, and to the number of 24 **Capitall Burgesses**) did incorporate the said Towne both in Name and

Deed by the name of the Alderman and Burgeſſes of Stamford, and thereby gave or rather confirmed unto the ſame many great and profitable Priviledges; as to be freed from the Sheriffes juriſdiction, and from being put on Inquests out of the Towne; to have the returne of all Writs, to be freed from all Lords Lieutenants, or their Deputies in reſpect of taking of Muſters; as touching the Militia of the ſaid Towne, making the Alderman for the time being the Kings immediate Lieutenant within his Liberties and Iuriſdiction, and to be within the ſame the ſecond man within the Kingdome; to have one or more Mace or Maces of Gold or Silver at his choyce to be carried before him for his greater honour and dignity; to have a common Seale at Armes, and for the more honour thereof, the ſame are allowed to be the Armes of England, both in Field, colour, and poſture without difference, impaled with the checkie Coat, Or and Azure of Earle *Warren*, the ancient Lord (as hath been ſaid) of this Towne; and further, to doe and execute within the ſame and Liberties thereof, *Ut ab antiquo uſu fuerunt*, as of ancient time they had been accuſtomed, which makes it evident that this Charter is but a new Confirmation of more ancient Priviledges.

The Naturaliſts report, that the Viperous brood are procreated by the deſtruction of both the Parents; the Male deſtroyed in the act of generation, the Female at the time of bringing forth: Such a generation of Vipers have frō time to time unfortunatly been gotten and brought forth in this Town, I meane, men who have been begotten into prime Offices by the votes and ſuffrages of others, by which very act they have proved the ruine of thoſe which begat them, and being conceived in the wombe of their Offices, to make themſelves a Birth to their better benefit and greater preferment, have torne out the bowels of this their nouriſhing Mother, by purloyning from her, her ancient Records, Charters, and miniments, tending to the death and deſtruction of this Corporation, only to advance their private deſignes, together with the deſignes of the Townes common enemy; whereby our ancient Immunities appeare no otherwiſe, then ſcatteringly here and there upon the Tower Roll little better then meere circumſtances; yet pregnant Evi-

dences

dences of more ancient Priviledges : So that at this day wee can shew none under any authentick warrant beyond the first yeare of the Raigne of King *Edward* the fourth.

But to proceed since the obtaining of this first Charter, the same hath been Confirmed by divers *Inspeccimusses* from all the succeeding Kings and Queenes that have been Soveraignes to the time of King CHARLES that now is, and divers new Grants added; as the Sunday Market, the three Fayres of Simon and Jude, Grene-gose Fayre, and St. James Fayre, having formerly but the Friday Market, and the great Violent Mart, the profits of which only belong to the Lord, these later to the Corporation.

By a late *Inspeccimus*, there is granted to the Alderman and Burgesses, to hold a Court of *Pleas* of all actions Reall, personall or mixt, to the value of 40. l. And to hold Sessions and Goale delivery, for all Criminall actions perpetrated and done within the Liberty (high Treason and pettie Treason only excepted.)

This Towne hath (as many other ancient Boroughes of *England* have) a power to send up two Burgesses to every Parliament: So that they have not only the power to execute Lawes, but also a share in making of lawes : And here is to bee observed the reason, why the Princes and policy of *England* have had a regard, as it were to the fencing and hedging about the Cities and ancient Boroughs of this Land with Priviledges and Immunities, for the stronger defence, preservation and maintenance of the same, and that for divers great and weighty ends and purposes. In the time of *William* the Conquerour it is constituted by the said King in these words; *Item nullum Mercatum vel forum fit nec fieri permittatur nisi in Civitatibus Regni nostri & in Burgis clausis & munto vallatis & Castellis, & locis tutissimus ubi consuetudines Regni nostri & jus nostrum commune & dignitates Corone nostre que constitute sunt a bonis Predecessoribus nostris deperire non possunt nec defraudari, nec violari, sed omnia rite & per judicium & justiciam fieri debent : Et ideo Castella & Burgi & Civitates sunt & fundate & edificate scilicet ad tutionem gentium & populorum Regni, & ad defencionem Regni & idcirco observari debent cum omne libertate et integritate et ratione.*

So as by this it appeares, that Cities and ancient Boroughs *Lamb.* fol. 125.

(as this Towne is) were instituted for three purposes.

1. First, the conservation of the Customes of the Kingdome, and the common Right and Dignity of the Crowne.
2. For the defence of the Nation, and the people of the Kingdome.
3. And as for the defence of the Kingdome, so for the conservation of the Lawes thereof, by which Lawes every man injoyes his owne in Peace; for tuition and defence of the Kings subjects, and for the keeping of the Kings peace in time of suddaine uproares; and finally for the Defence of the Realme against outward and inward hostilitie.

And indeed the Graunts of Kings and Soveraigne Princes, either to Counties, Cities, or Townes corporate, makes such Counties, Cities, and Townes corporate, as it were small County Palatines within themselves, in giving them power for the better Government of such places, to have Magistrates of their owne members; and for their more ample Authority and peculiar rule to make Lawes, constitutions and ordinances, to bind themselves and every member within their Iurisdiction.

When the Conquercur created *Hugh Lupus* Earle of **Chester**, he made that Shire a County Palatine, upon which Creation *Henry Bradshaw* a Munk in **Chester**, about the beginning of King *Henry* the 8. speaking of the manner of the Conquerours graunt to the said *Hugh*, hath these following Verses, which in part doe resemble the free and large liberties and graunts to inferiour Corporations.

Bradshaw *in vita Wirburg. cap. 16.*

—— The King gave him for his Inheritance
The County of Chester, *with the appurtenance;*
Made a sure Charter to him and his succession:
By the sword of Dignity to hold it by might,
And to call a Parliament to his will and sight;
To order his Subjects after true Iustice,
As a prudent Prince, and statutes to devise.

This

This *Hugh Lupus* for the better ayding of him in his Government and for the more compleating of him in his Parliament, which should bee the fountaine of his Lawes to rule by, substituted and made under him these Eight Barons; That is to say, ---

1 *Robertus filius Hugonis, Baron de Malpas.*
2 *Richardus de Vernon, Baron de Shibbrooke.*
3 *Willielmus Malbanc, Baron de Nampwich.*
4 *Willielmus filius Nigelli, Baron de Halton.*
5 *Hamo de Masey, Baron de Dunham.*
6 *Gilbertus de Venables, Baron de Kilbarton.*
7 *Hugo filius Normandi, Baron de Hawardin.*
8 *Nicholas de Stock-port, Baron de Stock-port.*

In like manner, as this Earle and his Barons assembled in the great Hall in his Castle of **Chester**, had the power to make Lawes and Constitutions for the government of that his County, so hath this lesser body aggregate (the survey of which I now write) a power within themselves in their common Hall assembled, to make Lawes as peculier and proper rules for their better Government, the said assembly being a little Court of Parliament (if it be lawfull for me to compare small things with great, or like a Cosmographer to frame a modell of the great World in one small skin of Parchment; for in this small modell is a representation of the highest and greatest Government;) For here the **Alderman** as the chiefest Magistrate represents the person of the King, his Brethren the **Comburgesses** sitting round about him as so many Peeres of the upper house, the **Capitall Burgesses** which wee here call the 24. being *Senatores minorum gentium*, are the representative Body of the whole Towne, and in their place doe symbolize with the lower house of Parliament; The Recorder (being the mouth of the Court) doth represent the Speaker in this Michrocosme; the Town-clarke, the Register or Clarke of the same; The gilded Mace-bearer, the Serjeant at Armes, and the Iaylor (being the arresting Serjeant in the Liberty) the Knight of the Black rod.

Now in pursuance of that power given to this Corporation for

the making of good and wholsome Lawes for the better government of the same. *Richard Wolphe* Gent. Alderman of the said Towne, at a common Court or Hall there held the 15th day of *March*, in the Sixth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King CHARLES that now is, &c. With the advice and consent of the **Comburgesses and Capitall Burgesses** in the Common Hall assembled; Did ordaine and constitute as followeth:

1.

That no new habitation shall be erected in the said Town, unlesse it be made fit for the dwelling of such person or persons, as shall be Cessed or fit to be cessed in the Subsidie at xx.s. in Land, or iij.l. in Goods at the least (excepting Hospitals and houses of Correction) upon peyne to forfeit to the Alderman and Burgesses, or their successors the summe of x.s. for every Moneth, that such Cottage or new building shall be used for habitation.

2 That no Barnes or other houses shall be converted into Tenements, and no ancient Tenement shall be devided into sundry habitations (except the same so devided shall be made fit for the dwelling of Subsidie men of xx. s. lands, or iij.l. goods, the erecter to forfeit x.s. monethly and the tenant v.s. monethly to the use aforesaid.

3 That such who take in Inmates, shall forfeit x.s. monthly to the use aforesaid.

4 That none shall let or assigne any Tenement to any one not assessed or fit to be assessed at xx.s. lands, or iij.l. goods (except to Freemen that have not discontinued from the Towne with their family by the space of one yeare before) unlesse the Landlord become bound with the tenant or one other sufficient suerty in 40.l. to save the towne harmless, upon peine of five pound forfeit for the contempt, and x.s. monethly for the continuance by the Landlord, and v.s. monethly by the tenant, to the use aforesaid.

5 That these orders extend not to any that take in tenants of xx.s. land or iij.l. goods in ye subsidy (except they be Inmates.)

6 That the Alderman for the time being with two of the next

next Comburgesses to the place (not being offenders) shall be judges, whether such erections be meet for the habitation of such Subsidy men.

7 That the Streets and Lanes in the said towne be clensed every Saturday by the adjacent Inhabitants, or the parties delinquent to forfeit for every offence vj.d. and the Constables in that precinct, to forfeit for not presenting every offence at the next Sessions after the same is committed ij.s. vj.d. to the use aforesaid.

8 That no Alderman shall presume to make any a Freeman out of the Town-hall, unlesse the same be granted in the open Hall, and the fine for such Freedome there assessed upon peyne to forfeit v.l. to the use aforesaid.

9 That no Tradesman whatsoever (except Freemen by birth or service) shall presume to open any shop, or to sell any wares untill they have agreed for their Freedome, upon peyne of forfeiting x.s. for every Month they shall so do, to the use aforesaid.

10 That all the Conduits, common Wells, and Pumps about the said Town shall from time to time be repaired, at the Town charge upon pain of forfeiture of vj.s. viij.d. a peece by the two Chamberlains, to the use aforesaid.

11 That so many of the Comburgesses, or Capitall Burgesses as shall be dwelling within the parish where the Alderman or his Deputy for the time being shall dwell (having no lawfull excuse to the contrary) shall attend upon the said Alderman or his deputy to and from his parish Church upon every Lords day both before nwne and after noone, if there be any Sermon at the said Church upon pain for every one offending, to forfeit for every offence the summe of iiij.d. to the use aforesaid.

12 That all such as have built upon the Town walls or upon the Rampier thereof, or made any doores, or gates, out of the said walls within the space of 40 yeares before these ordinances, shall take Leases from the Town, of the said passages; or shall forfeit xij.d. for every Month they shall continue the same without Leases, to the use aforesaid.

13 That

13 That the Pinder of the said Town shall impound and take 1.d. for every beast that he finds in the Town streets and in the liberties thereof, not put before the common heard.

14 That all the forfeitures aforesaid, shall be payed to the Chamberlaines for the time being, who in default of payment shall recover and leavie the same by action or actions of debt, or by distresse of the goods and chattels of the offenders, which Distresse being taken shall be impounded untill the penalty for which it was taken be fully payd, or else for non-payment by the space of five dayes after the taking, and not in the means time repleavied, the same to be appriz'd by two indifferent persons to be chosen by the Alderman for the time being, and by the Chamberlaines sold for the satisfaction of the said penalties, and the overplus to be delivered to the owner or owners of the said goods.

15 That the severall summes hereafter to be payed, recovered or levied by vertue of these Ordinances or any of them, shall be from time to time imployed to and for the good of the Poore of the said Towne of Stamford, and no otherwise.

These Lawes, Constitutions and Ordinances, were in the same yeare viewed, approved and confirmed under the hands and Seales of Sir *Richard Hutton* Knight, then one of the Iustices of his Majesties Court of **Common-pleas**, and Sir *George Crooke* Knight, one of his Majesties Iustices of the Court of **Kings-bench**, being the two Iudges of Assizes for the County of **Lincolne** (in which County the said Corporation of **Stamford** standeth) and thereby made Lawes according to the forme of the Statute in that case made and provided, and are set up in the Counsell-Chamber of the said Towne fairely written in Parchment and fixed in a woodden frame.

19 *Hen.*7. cap 7.

But these Lawes how good soever in themselves remaine but as so many lineless letters for want of that quickening spirit which the authority of the Majestrate ought to put into them by the just and impartiall execution of them. For as in cases criminall, the Death of a malefactour is the life of the Law, so in all offences of a lesse nature the due punishment of the offender, shewes the instrument of the living Law in the hand of the Iusticer; and therefore such

such Magistrates as have good rules prescribed, but in regard either of negligence, idleneſſe or ignorance, forbear to do their duties, are like to counterfeit mankins set upon Corn lands, only to fright away the birds, and the offender perceiving such a one what he is, is by him rather incouraged then made afraid to offend; because he knows he may offend without controule, having for his Governour but *Æsops* dead beam flung into the water, upon which every base Frog, in contempt and deriſion will hop and trample on.

What shall I call such blockiſh Juſtices?

They are like round ciphers which have neither the figures of Juſtice, Judgement, Equity, Courage, nor the fear of God before their eyes: or like the picture of St. *George* on horſe-back, threatning with his Sword to kill the Dragon, but never hits him; Therefore to finiſh the Character of this Sin-ſuffering beaſt with this Chapter, the Poets definition fits him.

Mild Magiſtrates are Winters too to warme, Du-Bartas
Which neither chill the Weed, nor kill the Worm.

CHAP. V.

The dignity and antiquity of the word and title Alderman *deſcribed.*

NOw ſince this Town hath for her principall Magiſtrate an Alderman, I conceive it will not be amiſſe nor out of order or method, before I ſet down the manner of election and inaugeration of this prepotent Officer, ſomewhat to vindicate the dignity and antiquity of the word Alderman it ſelf, with the large extent and ancient power thereof; here in England long before the Norman conqueſt, farre beyond that of Major, or any other name of Magiſtrate at this time appointed, for the rule or government of a City or Town incorporate, though the conceit and opinion of theſe more modern times ſeem to be otherwiſe; *Sed non fuit ſic ab initio*: and I am ſure the beſt Antiquities preferre an ancient dignity though by time neglected, be-

fore new invented title though never ſo much for the preſent adored; ſo likewiſe do the beſt Heralds preferre an ancient family (retaining the old vertue, though declined in eſtate) before a new and upſtart houſe though never ſo much glittering for the preſent in wealth, pomp, and proſperity: for we know that though many times a black cloud interpoſeth it ſelf betwixt us and the Sunnes Brightneſſe, yet the Sun ſtill remaineth to be the ſame both in heat and ſplendor, though ſeeming darkned, cooled, and obſcured to dull conceits and thick capacities: So, though time and uſe like an abſconding vail or curtain, drawes it ſelf betwixt us and the former ancient luſtre and extent of Government, appropriate unto the name and dignity of the word Alderman, yet the ſame ſtil remains as at the firſt glorious and ſplendidious in it ſelf. For it is to be noted, that in all old Saxon titles, the word Alderman or Duke (as *Selden* obſerves) was one and the ſame, for authority whereof, he cites an inſtrument made by *Ethelread* and *Ethelfled* The Aldermen, Dukes or Lords of *Mercia*, to *Werfred* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in the year 904 for the profit and benefit of that Church, and (as the book of the Church of *Worceſter* ſaith) the name Alderman is ſometimes expreſſed by *ſub Regulus & Regulus*, ſometimes by *Patricius*, *Princeps*, *Dux*, *Comes & Conſull*, nor is this without example, that they are called *Reges*. There was an old inſcription at the Abby of *Ramſey* in ancient time, of one *Alwin*, who being of the blood Royall was Alderman of all England under King *Athelſton* and founder of that Abby, as there appeares by the Epitaph upon his Tomb in theſe words: *Hic requieſcit* Alwinus *inclyti regis Edgari cognatus totius Anglia Aldermannus et huius ſacri cœnobij miraculoſus fundator.*

Camden Britan. pa. 368.

Obijt anno Chriſti 992. Col. Ramſy in Archivis Scaccarij.

Here lies *Alwin* kinſman to King *Edgar* Alderman of all England and the miraculous founder of this ſacred Cell.

Hovenden pag. 607. Poly bron. Polidor. Virgill inter leges Malmucij.

The word Elderman (ſaith *Hovenden*) in England is the ſame with Senior or Senator in Latine, not ſo much ſo called *propter ſenectutem ſed propter ſapientiam*, not ſo much for their age as for their wiſdome, and divers others have it to the ſame purpoſe in other words by way of notation, obſerving that thoſe whom the Saxons formerly called, and now we call Eldermen or Earles, the Romans called Senators. *Et ſimiliter olim apud Britanes temporibus Romanorum*

Senatorum in Regno isto Britannia vocabantur Senatores qui postea temporibus Saxonum vocabantur Aldermani, non propter etatem sed propter sapientiam & dignitatem, cum quidam adolescentes essent Jurisperiti tamen & super hoc experti. And likewise in times past amongst the Britaines, in the time of the Romanes in this Kingdome of Britaine, they were called Senators which afterwards in the time of the Barons, were called Aldermen, not so much for their age as for their wisdome, &c.

So that it appeares hereby, that the Antiquity, dignity, and the extent of authority of the name or title Alderman surpasseth that of Major, Provost, Bayliffe, or Warden, by which severall titles given to the chiefe Magistrates, divers Cities and Corporate Townes are governed.

CHAP. VI.

The manner of the choosing the Alderman of Stamford, *with other subordinate Officers in that Corporation, as how the said body by the Charter is from time to time kept in life and being.*

IN the next place followes in order, the originall grant and present practice according to that grant in the election and choosing of this prime Magistrate, and the other subordinate Officers under him; for (as I said before) King *Edward* the 4th. in the first yeer of his Reigne, directed his Letters patents to *George Chapman* and others, by the name of the Alderman and Comburgesses of Stamford, and to twelve more of an inferiour rank, by the name of the Capitall Burgesses of Stamford, which second 12 have been by a later Charter augmented to the number of 24: So as King *Edward* the 4th. creating this body by his Princely power, by his wisdome and policy gave rules and directions to the same, how it should from time to time be preserved in a perpetuall life, and being by a continued succession; and therefore when any of the first number do decease or leave their place, the Alderman with the rest of his

company (and the second company in their common hall assembled) do elect and chose out of the second number such a meet and able man as they shall think fit for the supply of ths vacant, the said election being only made in the private chamber of the Councell by the Alderman and those with him of the first number, and this by the major number of voyces (the Alderman having in this as in all other votes a double or casting voice. And when any of the second number happen to decease or to be displaced, both Companies joyning together by the major number of voyces, chose out of the body of the whole Town such a discreet able and sufficient man as shall be thought convenient to supply the then vacant place.

Both companies thus compleatly furnished being congregated in their common Hall upon the first Thursday after the feast of St. Bartholmew the Apostle, every year, do elect two out of the first number, who have not been Alderman by the space of two yeares the npast, to the end that one of these two, the first Thursday in the clean week next after the feast of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel, then following, may by the major suffrages of both the companies be chosen to be Alderman for the year then to come, which party thus elected, is brought and presented by his predecessor to the Steward of the Court Leete in the open Court after Proclamation made in solemn manner to that purpose. The ceremony of which day is as followeth.

The former Alderman attended by the first and second companies, the first company in their Robes of purple faced with Foynes (such as the second Robe of *London* is) and the second company in their decent gownes of black fit for such an Assembly, do repayre to the house of the new elected Alderman, where after a short banquet, they all do passe in order to the Castle-yard where the Leet is kept, and there being presented, (as is aforesaid) he is solemnly sworn by the Steward of the Leet, first taking the oath of supremacy and Allegeance, next the oath of Iustice of the peace and Alderman of the Corporation, and having a tippet of black velvet taken from the neck of his predecessor, and by the hands of his said predecessor put upon his, he then is seated on the right hand of the Steward, where he sits till the charge be given, and then attended

by

by the ſeverall Companies, they go to the Church of St Martes in Stamford, where they heare a Sermon, which being finiſhed, the new Alderman paſſeth to his houſe with the two Maces, the one of Gold the other of Silver, born before him, and attended by the ſeverall Companies as is aforeſaid, with the lowd muſick of the Town, playing before them, and in divers places as they paſſe the Schollers of the free *Grammer* Schoole do pronounce before them ſeverall Orations in *Greek* and Latine.

After which the Alderman at his own houſe (for the moſt part) and at his own coſt and charges, doth make a great Feaſt to the Town, and to as many of the Gentry of the Country as upon ſolemn invitation think good to be preſent.

This ſolemnity being finiſhed, preſently after he keeps his firſt Court (which is called a Hall) where he ſweares all his firſt company to be faithfull unto him, and truly to Counſell him in the execution of his Office, and likewiſe, he then ſweares the ſecond company to be ayding and aſſiſting unto him in all things that appertain to the Aldermanry, during the time of his Office, at the hall; he likewiſe takes an oath of the Town Clark, for the true executing of his Office, and likewiſe he then ſweares, the Coroner of the Town for the year to come, (who is by cuſtome) the ſame party that was Alderman the year before.

Alſo he then ſweares the two Chamberlaines and ten or twelve Conſtables, at leaſt, Searchers for the Corn, Fleſh, and Fiſh Markets, ſealers and ſearchers of Lether, are at this time likewiſe ſworn, and all other inferiour Officers, as the Bayliffe of the liberty, the Sergeant of the Mace, ſuch as are needfull and neceſſary for the ayd and ſupport of the Towns government, are at this Hall choſen and ſworn, well and faithfully to performe and execute their ſeverall Offices during the yeere then next following.

CHAP. VII.

Chap. VII.

Memorable things happening at severall times in and about Stamford.

Mr. *Camden* out of * *Huntington* reports, that when the whole Nations of the *Picts* and *Scots*, had invaded the North of *England* and were come Southwards as farre as Stamford, that *Hengist* (which was as I take it, the first *Saxon* King that here raigned) came against them with his *Saxons*, with such unwearied great strength and fortitude, that hee there so stopped the journey of these barbarous invadors that most of them were slaine and taken, the rest which were put to flight were drowned in the water.

* *Cum* (*ut habet* Huntingdonensis) *Picti & Scoti, omnem regionem ad* Stamfordiam *usque diripuissent, ubi* Hengistus *noster cum suis* Saxonibus *in insessa vi eximia fortitudine furentibus barbaris ita iter occupsit ut plurimis peremptis, pluribus captis, reliqua fugam undique capessernnt.* Camd. *in* Britan. *in Com.* Lincoln.

Ingulphus. I have read in the story of *Ingulphus*, that at what time the *Danes* invaded *England*, had burnt the Abbey of *Crowland*, and put to the sword all the Monks in the same, and marching towards Stamford, the then Baron of *Easindine*, with the men of Stamford gave them Battell neare unto the said Towne and beat them backe for that time, though afterwards they recruted to the destruction of the same, as formerly hath been related.

In *anno Dom.* 1153. King *Stephen* holding the Castle of Stamford against *Henry Fitz-Empris*, that is *Henry* the second, the said Castle was besieged and wonne by the said *Henry*.

In *anno Dom.* 1189. all the *Iewes* that then repaired to the Midlent-Mart at Stamford from all parts, were spoyled of their goods and murthered.

In *Anno* 1227. there was a great Meeting at Stamford of divers Lords, about plotting of the Rebellion against King *Henry* the 3. called the *Barons warres*.

In

In Anno 1293. 1300. 1311. generall chapters called *Itinere minorum* were held at Stamford: Afterwards in the raigne of *Richard* the 2. anno Dom. 1392. there was a meeting at Stamford called *Concilium Stanfordiense Prelatorum*, at which meeting King *Richard* himself was present by the Command of Pope *Boniface* the 9. about the suppressing of *Wickliffes* opinions.

In anno Dom. 1334. by reason of a bloody Difference happening betwixt the Southerne and Northerne Students in the University of *Oxford*, part of that University being the whole Northerne faction removed it self to Stamford, whereby was accomplished a forerancient Prophecy which followeth in these words:

Hoc magnum studium qui nunc est ad vada bonum
Tempore futuro celebrabitur ad vada Saxi.

As *Oxford* where Learning now doth flourish,
In time to come the *Stony ford* shall nourish.

Mr. *Camden* in his learned *Britannia*, confirmes this faction at *Oxford* and the setling for a time of the Northerne Students here at Stamford; For (saith he) *Regnante Edwardo tertio capta hîc Academia & bonarum literarum professo (quod sua gloria imprimis ducunt cives. Cum enim Oxonia inter studiosos Borealas & Australes omnia litibus feruerent, magnus studiosorum numerus huc concessit:* But here they stayed not long, for saith the same *Camden, Paulo tamen post Oxoniam reversi Academia huic orienti ut initium ita finem ibi posuerunt.* Yet this separation occasioned that ever since, that University when any of their members are to take any Degree, they give them an Oath never to reade *Logick* in Stamford, (strangely conceiving that either the foresaid Prophecy is not yet fulfilled, or else that their policy can prevent the Decree of eternity, when as we see that God when he pleaseth brings the same thing to passe, by the same meanes whereby fond man goes about to prevent it;) For saith *Camden* further, *Cautumq; deinceps in revirando ne quis Oxoniensis publicè Stamfordiæ prælegeret.*

This towne of Stamford nevertheless flourished for some time after-

afterwards in trade and Marchandize untill the Warres happened unhappily, betwixt the two families of *York* and *Lancaster*, in which intestine strife the Northern Souldiers breaking into the Town, burnt down the houses, and so farre destroyed all things here, that never since this Town could fully recover her ancient dignity; for saith *Cambden* (speaking of the Town after the removall of the *Oxford* Students,) *Nihilominus illa Mercimonijs floruit, donec ardente inter familiam Lancastrensem & Eboracensem civili bello, Boreales milites irrumpentes ædibus, & incendijs omnia miscuerint; nec inde verò dignitatem pristinam plenè recuperare potuit.*

The Castle of Stamford was overthrown and quite demolished in the time of *Richard* the third, the materials thereof taken away to repayre the White-Friers in Stamford.

Edward the 4th. came to Stamford in *anno* 1462 the year after he had incorporated the Town by letters Patents.

Henry the 8th. came to Stamford at his progresse into Lincolnshire in *anno Dom.* 1532, where he was Royally welcomed by *Henry Lacy* Gentleman, then Alderman, as his predecessor *Edward* the 4th. was before received by *John Browne* Esquire, then Alderman.

In *anno* 1459 Sir *Thomas De-la-Band*, and Sir *Thomas Dimock* were executed for Treason at Stamford, *Thomas Royston* then being Alderman.

The Town-house or common-Hall over the Bridge-gate in Stamford, was newly built by *John Haughton* Alderman in *Anno Dom.* 1558.

In *anno Dom.* 1565. Queen *Elizabeth* passed through Stamford and dyned in the White-Friers, in her progresse into Lincolnshire, *Godfrey Dawson* then being Alderman.

In *anno Dom.* 1594, *Robert Medowes* then being Alderman, a great tumult was raised at the Inne called the Bull in Stamford, by *Mullenewx* of Nottinghamshire, and *Terwil* of Lincolnshire of the one side, and one *Rookwood* a Gentleman of Suffolke of the other party, the occasion began upon a trifle. A foot-boy drying himself in the evening by the Kitchin fire, (where his Maister *Rookwoods* supper was making ready) *Mollenewx* and *Terwil* fitting at

drinking neer to the fire, took exceptions against the boy [illegible] because he did not stand uncovered before them, the complaint thereof to other of his Masters servants then [illegible] divers of them came down to revenge the boys wrong [illegible] drawn swords so affronted the foresaid Gentlemen, that at length the Gentlemen and servants on both sides became to be [illegible]

Flumina magna vides parvis de fontibus orta.

And a great stream of blood might have issued from this small quarrell had not the same been wisely prevented by the valour and discretion of that honourable Souldier *Peregrine*, Lord *Willoughby of Eresby*, who living then in Stamford and hearing that the said Alderman (though he used his best endeavour for the appeasing of the said strife) could not prevail. Armed himself and his followers, and on his warlike courser entred himself into the midst of the throng, and like a right valiant person and wise Commander pacified the uproare before any mortall wound was given; so serving her Majesty by the procuring of her peace, and saving the lives of many, who otherwise were in danger to have perished in that tumult, and by his wisdome and discretion before he parted from them made them all friends.

In *anno Dom.* 1633 King *Charles* lay in Stamford-Baron one night as he passed into Scotland there to receive the Crown of that Kingdom, and then passed through the Corporation of Stamford in state, *John Atton* the then Alderm. bearing the Mace before him, the said Alderman and all the first Company mounted upon horse back and riding in their Robes upon their foot clothes.

In *anno* 1634. King *Charles* and his Queen in their progresse Northward, lodged two nights at the Earle of Westmerlands at *Apethorpe* five miles from Stamford, but when they removed from thence they passed in State through the Town, *Edward Camocke* then Alderman bearing the Mace before them.

In *April* 1641. by the meanes of great raine and the wind then being full West, the River of Welland so farre swelled above the banks, that the flood so farre prevailed as it went over the North end of Stamford Bridge, and flowed up St. Maries-hill, the mid-

way to St Martins Church, drowning the lower rooms and Sellers on both sides the Street, and on the South side it drowned the lower rooms of the Bell-head-house, and both the yard and the lower rooms of the Inne called the George, insomuch that some horses were then, and there drowned in the Stables and the Wals and roofe over one of the Stables thrown down a by the violence of the water the flood being so high all over the yard that a horse might have swoom therein. It drowned all the lower rooms in the houses that stand in the Water Street of Stamford-Baron: yet though this flood did rise so high upon the sudden, upon the East and West of of the River of Welland, flowing over all the lower rooms by which it passed, and carrying down the Ream both Cattell, Timber and all that lay within the compasse thereof, yet (thanks be to God) I could never hear of Man, Woman nor child, that perished thereby.

CHAP. VIII.

Such Ancient Monuments as are to be seen in and about Stamford *and* Stamford-Baron, *as well without as within the said Town.*

THere is an ancient dike appeareth here and there in divers places betwixt Stamford and *Lincolne*, and (being obscured by ruinating time some miles from Stamford) some part of it appeares again upon the North side of the Town betwixt Stamford and *Brigcasterton*, and comes almost to the Town Wall towards Peter-gate but after it appeares no more Southward (for as much as I could ever perceive) this is vulgarly called the High-dike, but *Camden* in his *Britannia*, calls it, *Via militaris Romanorum* and brings it to Stamford in the same place as I have here related it; *Licet non nulla* (saith he) *antiquitatis indicia hic superstint tractumq; olim fuisse Via militaris Romanorum, qua latim te ex oppido in Boream proficientem excipit satis declarat.*

Not farre from hence upon the North side of the Town neer unto

to

the *York* highway, and about twelvescore from the Town gate, which is called Clement-gate, stands an ancient Crosse of free stone of a very curious fabrick, having many ancient scutchions of Armes ensculped in the stone about it; as the Armes of *Castile* and *Leon*, quartered, being the paternall coat of the King of *Spain*, and divers other Hatchments belonging to that Crown, which envious time hath so defaced, that only the ruins appeare to my eye, and therefore not to be described by my pen.

This Crosse is called the Queens-Crosse, and was erected in this place by King *Edward* the first, about *Anno Dom.* 1293. The occasion of this erection was in memory of *Elenor* daughter to *Ferdinand* the third of that name King of *Castile*, and wife of the said King *Edward* the first, a most Religious, Chast and vertuous Lady, who (as the story goes) when her husband was wounded with an invenomed arrow at the Warres in *Palestine*, with her own mouth she sucked the poyson out of the wound and so healed her Lord, when all his Chyrurgions & Physitians had left the wound for mortall. This Queen falling sick at *Herdeley* beyond *Lincolne*, there dyed the 9th. of *November* 1290 and her Corpes being brought from thence to be buried at *Westminster*, in every place whne the same rested by the way, King *Edward* the first shortly after caused in memory of her a most sumptuous Crosse of stone, to be erected neer the place, some of which are standing, and remaining (if not lately destroyed) till this day, as at *Lincolne*, *Grantham*, *Stamford*, *Waltham*, and *Charing Crosse* neer unto *Westminster* yet appeareth.

At the upper end of the middle quire of this Church of St. Maries in Stamford, there stands a monument more curious for the workmanship then for the matter whereof it is framed having no superscription, nor Armes to decypher unto us who the party was that it was made for. He lyeth in Armour *Carapo*. The tradition is that he was a Knight who went by the name of Sir *Daniel Phillips*, a great man for *Henry* Earle of *Richmond* in the battaile against the Tyrant *Richard* the third. But I suppose he was one of a more higher rank, and of the blood Royall, for at his feet there is a Lyon Couchant, and round about the Tombe *Rosæ* (the quillet not perceived) supported by a *Greyhound* and a *Dragon*, being hatchments of honour appertayning to the Crown of *England*. *St. Mryes.*

At the upper end of the midle quire in the glasse window, did stand (before they were lately defaced) three Scutchions of Armes, the first Gules a Fesse betwixt six crosse Crosslets *de Or*, being the coat Armor of *Beauchamp*, sometimes Earle of *Warwicke*; likewise another coat *viz.* Argent a Fesse, between three Crescents Gules, which is the coat of *Ogle* of *Pinchbeck* in the County of *Lincolne*, from which family as to me appeares, the Baron *Ogles* of the North are descended, because these *Ogles* of *Lincolnshire* beare the paternall coate without difference, the third is Azure a Crosse fitched between 2 Eagles wings Or. In the midle window on the South side of the said Church (before the same was defaced) there stood the coat Armor of *Shelton* of *Norfolke*, *viz.* Azure a Crosse Or.

Upon the North side of the golden Quire in this Church in the Wall of the same, there is a Monument lying in Armor Capape, but having neither Scutchion nor superscription saving that in the glasse window neer to the same, there sometimes (and but lately) their stood a shield of Armes Sable, three Lyons pawes, cupped and erected Argent, armed Gules; which Coat belongs to the name of *Usher*, and this makes me to conceive, that this party was of that Family.

In the midst of the flore of the said golden Quire, lies buried under a faire stone of blew Marble, plated very curiously with Brasse work *William Hickes* sometimes Alderman of Stamford, who at his own cost and charges did gild over the roof of the said Quire; the full portraiture both of him and his wife in Brasse, did lately lie fixed upon the same stone.

St. Georges In the upper window of the quire of St. Georges Church, are portrayed kneeling (as in St. Georges Chappell at *Windsor* before the picture of that Saint) *Edward* the third, his Queen, the Prince of *Wales*, and *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, all in their Robes of the Order of the Garter, and in the windowes on each side the said Quire are portrayed, according to the first institution the first Knights of that Order that were made kneeling in their Garter Robes upon their Surcoates of Armes, which said Order was ended by the said *Edward* the third, the names of the first Knights of this Order are set down in order.

Edward

Edward the third,
Edward Prince of *Wales*,
Henry Duke of *Lancaster*,
Thomas Earle of *Warwicke*,
Captaine De Bouche,
Raphe Earle of *Stafford*,
William de Mounteacute, Earle of *Sallsbury*.
Roger de Mortimer Earle of *March*.
John de Insula,
Bartholmew Burnash,
John de Bello Campo,
John de Mohun.
Hugh Courtney,
Thomas Holland,
John Grey,
Richard Fitz-Symon,
Miles Stapleton,
Thomas Walle,
Hugh Wrotheſley,
Nigellus Loring,
John Chandos,
James Audley,
Otho Holland.
Henry Eme,
Zachetus Dabridgcourt
William Paganell.

In the Windowes of the ſaid Church in ſundry places appeares the Coat Armor of divers ancient and Noble Families; there is the Coat of Earle *Warren* the ancient Lord and owner of Stamford, Checkie Or and Azure.

There is likewiſe the Armes of *Sapcote*, who beare *Sable* a *Pidgion* Coat erected Argent.

The Armes of *Le Groſſe*, being Or a Ccheverne betwixt three *Roſes Gules*, is likewiſe placed in the lower Window of the ſaid Church towards the South.

There is likewiſe in an other window on the ſame ſide, the Coat Armor of *Moleneux* of *Haughton* in the County of *Nottingham*, who beares Azure, A Croſſe Molyne quarter pierced Argent. Which ſeverall Monuments of Armes were here placed, either in regard the bearers of them were benefactors to this Church, or had Lands and poſſeſſions in the ſame Pariſh.

In this Church of All-Saints, I obſerve not any Monument of Stone worth the noting, and very few Monuments of Armes in the Windowes. *All-Saints*

The Armes of the Town of Stamford, Gules three Lyons paſſant Or, impaled to Earle *Warren*, Or and Azure Checky, ſtands on the North ſide of the loweſt window Weſt, on the South ſide of

the same window, stands the Armes of the Marchants of the Staple being Nebile of six pieces Argent and Sable, a chief Azure charged with a Lyon passant Argent: my conjecturall reason is touching the placing of these Armes in this window, that the said window was first built at the joint charge of the Town and of *William Brown*, who was (as hereafter shal appeare) a great benefactor to this Church, and was a Marchant of the *Staple*.

St. Johns and St. Michaels. For the parishes of St. Johns and St. Michaels in Stamford, I doe not observe any Monument worth the noting, neither in the quires, bodies or windowes of the said Churches.

S. Martins in Stamford-Baro There is in the upper end of the midle Quire of this Church of S. Martins neer Stamford, a stately *Mausolean* Monument built in the memory of *William Cecell* Lord *Burley*, standing just over the Vault in which his body lies interred, upon the North side of the North quire of the said Church, up against the Wall is erected a reasonable faire Monument in the memory of *Richard Cecel* Esquire and *Jane* his wife, the Father and Mother of the said *William* Lord *Burley*, though the statue of the said *Richard* there stands yet his body lies buried in St. Margarets Church in *Westminster*, but the body of the said *Jane* lies in the Vault by her said Son *William* Lord *Burley*.

Both in the uppermost window of the Quire of this Church and in many of the windowes and Stone-work in the body of the same, stands the paternall Coat of *Trigg*, *viz.* Azure two Ghevernels Or, betwixt three Roses Argent; whereby it seemes that the Ancesters of that Family have been good benefactors, as well to the windows as to the rest of the Fabrick of this Church.

There is in the same windowes, the Coat Armor of the Family of *Vincents*, who were the ancient Lords of *Barneck* neer Stamford being Azure three Gray-hounds Heads cupped Or.

Also the Armes of *Marbew Parker* som time Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, being Verte three Cunnyes Argent the same impaled to the Armes of the Archbishoprick.

There is in the same windowes an ancient Coat of Armes attributed by some Heralds, to be born by *Egbert* a *Saxon* King, the Field is *Jupiter* a Crosse patence Sol, which demonstrateth the Antiquity

riquity of this Church, and the charity of the pious Benefactors to the same.

But Glasse and Stone in time decay
Yet Vertues fame, shall last alway.

CHAP. IX.

The Names and pious Deeds of such as have been Benefactors to Stamford, *either to the Corporation in generall, or to particuler Parishes in the same, with the severall Uses of those good deeds described.*

I Now followes, that I here set downe the names of such as have from time to time been Benefactors to the said Towne of Stamford generally or particularly: And in the first place I cannot but acknowledge that the Lord and giver of all good gifts the Almighty God of Heaven and Earth, hath not only inspired many worthy and religeous persons who by their Charity and Almes-deeds have from time to time, and till the end of time given allowment, either to the generall or particular members thereof; but also by his provident care (whereby all things doe subsist) with a preventing knowledge did possesse the first Founders of this Towne with such a fore-sight, that for the better preservation thereof to all Posterity, they scituated it in such a place that the most skilfull Engineers, which in these present civill Warres have surveyed the same on both sides, nor the plots or practises of those who without judgement would have Canonized it, could never find the way to make it a Towne teneble either for offence or defence, which yet hitherto hath caused the same (though much weakened by the free Quartering of passing and repassing of Companies) not to suffer such miserable spoiles as other neighbour Cities and Townes have undergone, by the taking and retaking of them on both sides, to the utter ruine and destruction of the harmlesse Inhabitants: In which regard it were impiety in me, if I should not acknowledge our

our great and good God to be the prime and best Benefactour to us at Stamford.

Our late Soveraigne Lord K. *Edward* the 4th, upon the incorporating of this Towne, gave the Lands of *Gowen Southerope* (which were confiscated to the Crowne) to the Alderman and Burgesses of Stamford for ever.

The late most pious and gracious Prince King *Edward* the 6. gave the Lands and Tenements formerly belonging to the dissolved Gild or Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* in Stamford, to the Alderman and Burgesses and their Successors for ever, which are worth to the Towne at present 160.l. *per annum*, being the greatest and chiefest revenue the Towne hath in lands at this time.

William Ratcliffe Esquire, having been Alderman of Stamford foure times, in *anno Dom.* 1530. gave all his Messuages, Lands and Tenements in Stamford, for the perpetuall maintenance of a Free Grammar-schoole in that Towne, which Land (as it stands) for the present improved, yeelds to the head Schoole-master and Usher 30.l. *per annum*, or thereabouts: For the augmentation of which stipend *William Cecell* late Lord *Burleigh*, gave (or pretended to give) 4.l. *per annum*, to the said Schoole for ever, issuing out of a depopulated Town neare Stamford called Pickworth, but in regard the heires of the said Lord *Burleigh* when they let the last Leases of the said Mannor of *Pickworth*, for the better advancement of the Fines, pretended to the Tenants that they should hold their Farmes tyth-free, but no sooner were their Leases made, sealed and delivered, when as the said Heire presented a Chaplaine of his own to the Parsonage thereof, the same having neither Towne nor Church standing, only the ruines of both appearing: So that the Parson making good the Title and Tithes from the Tenants, they have ever since refused to pay the said 4.l. *per annum*, to the use of the said Schoole.

William Browne Marchant of the Staple, and sometime Alderman of Stamford erected in *anno Dom.* 1493. the old Bead-house there called *Brownes* Beadhouse incorporating the same of a Warden, Contrater and 12 score Old-men, and one woman for a Nurse unto them: Gave to the same the Mannor of *Swayfield*, 7. miles from Stamford worth 400.l. *per annum*, besides divers great Farmes Messu-

Meſſuages, lands, and tenements in Stamford, Pilſgate, Caſton, Northlinſenham, and other places of good value; a very pious and liberall guift, though (the more is the pitty, as many of the like nature are) much abuſed by the avarice and miſimployment of the Governours thereof.

Mrs. *Jane Cecell* Widdow in *anno Dom.* 1561, at her own coſt and charges leaded and paved the Fryday-Market Croſſe in Stamford.

In *anno Dom.* 1570, the North end of the Town-Bridge in Stamford being born down by the violence of a great flood, was re-edified at the coſt and charges of *William Cecill* then Lord *Burley*, and good reaſon, for he and his heires do raiſe 100.l. *per annum*. for the tollage of the ſaid Bridge, and out of the Fayres and Markets of Stamford.

Francis Trigg Clarke in *anno Dom.* 1585, gave 4.l. *per annum* for ever, to buy Barly to make Bread for the poore of Stamford.

George Trigg Gentleman in *anno Dom.* 1586, gave 400.l. in Money to be lent out for ever upon good ſecurity, to poore yong Tradeſmen and Artificers in Stamford, without intereſt.

William Lord *Burley* in *anno Dom.* 1597, erected an Hoſpitall at the South end of Stamford Bridge, in a place where formerly ſtood a Religious houſe, the Lands and Tenements to the ſame belonging he obtained of Queen *Elizabeth*, and gave a perpetuall annuity to the ſaid Hoſpitall, iſſuing out of *Cliffe-Parke* neer Stamford, for the maintainance of a Warden and 12 poor men, the Warden receiving 3.s. 4.d. weekly, and each poor man 2.s. 4.d. weekly, with yeerly allowance of wood, and blew Cloth to make each of them a Gown; and the ſaid Lord *Burley* did appoint the Alderman of Stamford for the time being, to have the nomination of foure of the ſaid poor men, when any of the ſaid places ſhall happen to fall voyd.

In *anno Dom.* 1588, the foreſaid Mrs. *Jane Cecell* by her laſt Will and Teſtament, gave 50.l. to be lent out for ever without intereſt to poor Tradeſmen and Artificers in Stamford and Stamford-Baron, the ſame to be diſpoſed of by certain Feoffees nominated in her ſaid Will.

Richard Saunder Clerke and Parson of St. Johns in Stamford by his last will in *anno Dom.* 1604, gave certain Lands and Tenements for ever in Stamford (after the decease of his wife) for seaven poor Widdowes of the age of 60 yeares and upwards the profits whereof doth afford each Widdow 7.d a weeke and a house to dwell in, and by the said will it is appointed that the Alderman of Stamford, for the time being, shall appoint them to their places when any place shall fall void.

Lane Kesbey late of Stamford Widdow, the same yeer by her last Will gave 8.l. for ever to be put forth to interest and the profits thereof to go to the use of the poor of Stamford.

Sir *Robert Wingfield* late of *Upton* in the County of *Northampton* Knight, being one of the Camburgesses of Stamford, and likewise one of the Burgesses of the Parliament, the same yeere, obtained of King *James* the pardon and remittance of two fifteenes for Stamford and Stamford Baron, amounting to the summe of 84.l. 8.s. 4.d.

The same Sir *Robert Wingfield* in *anno Dom.* 1605, obtained pardon and remittance of the said King *James*, for Stamford and Stamford Baron of six entire fifteenes, amounting to the summe of 254.l. 5.s.

Anno Dom. 1609, the right honourable *Thomas* late Earle of *Exeter*, a right pious and charitable person, a man (as we of Stamford may say) fixed in his generation, as our Saviour *Christ* was in his passion, betwixt two, &c. gave a perpetuall annuety of 41.l. 1.s.8.d. *per annum*, issuing out of certain Lands in *Lincolnshire*, for the putting forth of poor children Apprentizes (such as should be born in the Town of Stamford) and towards other charitable uses, besides the Town did often receive from him (whilst it was blessed with his life) many great and beneficiall favours.

Hugh Allington late of *Tinwell* in the County of *Rutland* Esqu. by his last will gave 40.l. for ever, to be lent to the poor artificers in Stamford and Stamford Baron, without interest, by certain Feoffees named in his said will.

Roger Mawers of *Ellington* in the County of *Lincoln* Esquire, by his last will gave to the use of the poor of Stamford 20.l. for ever

ver to be put forth to interest, the profit whereof to be bestowed in Coles amongst the said poor yeerly, by the discretion of the Alderman for the time being.

The reverend and pious Prelate *Robert Iohnson* of *Northluffingam*, in the County of *Rutland*, late Arch Deacon of *Leycester* amongst other his pious works to Stamford whilst he lived, gave a Bible of the largest size to passe from Alderman to Alderman and to be laid on the Aldermans cushion before him in the Church, every Lords day or at other times when he goeth to Church.

Antony Asheam Gentleman, by his last Will gave 5.l. *per annum*, for ever to the use of the poor in Stamford.

Mr. *Edward Welles* gave a house which yeelds 3.l. 10.s. *per annum* and three akers of Land, to be payd to a petty School-master in Stamford, to teach poor Free-mens children of that Town to reade *English*.

Anno Dom. 1638. *William Beanell* late of *Chasterton* in the County of *Huntingdon* Esquire, by his last Will gave to the use of the poore of Stamford 80.l. the interest whereof to be distributed amongst the said poor by the discretion of the Alderman for the time being.

St. Maries.

William Hickham Alderman of Stamford, *anno Dom.* 1467 at his own cost and charges built the gilded Quire on the North side of the Chancell of the said Church, and both he and his wife lye buried under a faire stone of blew Marble (as aforesaid) in the midst of the same Quire.

Richard Banister late of the same parish Gentleman, erected at his own charges in the South Quire of St. Maries aforesaid, a publique Library and gave some Books to the same, as *Galens* Workes and some other Bookes both of Physick and Chyrurgery, and at his death gave 10.l. in Money, the interest of which summe is yeerely to be bestowed in Bookes for the increase of the said Library, such as the Minister of that his Parish shall think most fit.

Mr. *Robert Bullock* sometime of this Parish, was a good benefactor to the same in setting the poor children (not onely of this

parish, but of the town in generall) at work to the knitting of Jersey.

Mr. *John West* Citizen and Butcher of *London* born in this Parish, gave 4.l. to the said Parish, the interest of which is yeerly to be bestowed upon the Poore of the same.

Robert Bullocke of *London* Chyrurgion, giveth 3.l. to be added to the 4.l. his Uncle *John West* giveth for the use of the poor, the interest to buy Bread the Sabath afore and after *Christ-tide* yeerly for ever, to be distributed in the Church to needfull poore, by the Officers of the said Parish.

John Bullock of *London* Butcher, giveth 3.l. to make the aforesaid 7.l. 10.l. and the interest of the said 10.l. to be given monthly, or at the discretions of the Elders or Church-Wardens.

Edward Robinson Citizen and White-Baker of *London* gave 11.l. 6.s. 8.d. *per annum* to the said Parish, during the terme of certain yeeres yet to come in a lease which hee had at the time of his death, of the Inne called the White-Horse in Fetter-lane *London*, part of which said summe is to buy Books for the said Library, and the rest to be for the repairing and adorning of the said Church.

John Lane one of the Comburgesses of Stamford, and late an inhabitant of this Parish gave 20.l. the interest whereof, to be for the repayrers of the said Church.

One Mr. *Greene* who lately sojorned in this Parish, and here dyed, gave very liberally towards the building of a very faire Pulpit in this Church, and towards a rich Velvet Pulpit-cloth for the same.

Mr. *Marshall* Citizen and White-Baker of *London*, gave 3.l. and Mr. *Thomas Harrison* Citizen and Vintner of *London*, gave 2.l.

The said Master *Harrison* likewise, gave for the use of the said Parish two pewter Flaggons (very fayre ones) for Communion Wine, and a Pewter peece to carry the Bread from Communicant to Communicant, likewise he gave to the said Parish, a gilt alemny Bason to gather collection in the Church for the poor.

There is 6.l. 8.d. *per annum* payd to St. Martins for the repayrers of the Church, being the small rent of a shop in Stamford Baron but who gave the same to the Church I as not find.

All-

All-Saints.

Mr. *Marshall* Citizen and White-Baker of *London* gave 10.l. to this Parish the interest of which summe to be to the use of the poor of this parish, also the said Mr. *Marshall* gave 20 marks *per annum* for a weekly Lecture in this Parish, which for a time was maintained, but the lecture ceasing, the Mony was and still is detained.

Mr. *Iohn Denham* gave 5.l. to this Parish, the interest whereof yeerly to be to the use of the poor of the same.

Mr. *Robert VVarner* gave 5.l. to the said Parish, the interest to be to the use of the poor thereof.

Mrs. *VVinifred Browne*, the wife and Executrixe of *Iohn Browne* late of this parish Esquire, gave 10.l. the interest of which summe to be to the use of the poore of the said Parish.

VVilliam Fisher late of *Bourne* in the County of *Lincoln* Gentleman, gave Six pence a weeke for ever, to be given in bread for the use of the poor of this Parish.

VVilliam Browne Marchant of the Staple, 200 yeares or there abouts now past, at his own proper costs built the Steeple belonging to this Church, being a very curious and excellent Fabrick, likewise he built a great part of the Church it self, and both he and his wife lye buried in a Chappell proper to his Family, on the North side of the said Church towards the *Quire*.

The Lady *Buck* gave the summe of 20.l. to this Parish, the interest of which summe is yeerly to be distributed to the poor of the same.

St. *Georges.*

Mrs. *Iane Cecell* Widdow, Mother to *VVilliam* Lord *Burley*, gave 15.l. for ever, the interest of which to be to the use of the poor of this Parish.

Iohn Chirnes late of Stamford-Baron, Gentleman gave 20.s. *per annum*, for ever to the use of the poore of this Parish, the same to be payd to them every quarter.

VVilliam Cave Esquire now living at the Black-Fryers, in the same Parish, hath given 40.s. *per annum* for ever to the said parish, to provide bread and Wine for a Communion to be ministred vpon the first Lords day of every Month in the yeare.

The foresaid *VVilliam Fisher*, gave to this Parish 12.d. a weeke for ever, to be distributed to the poore of the same in Bread.

There is belonging to this Parish 7.l. *per annum*, being the rent of divers Tenements in the same, but I can not learne who gave the same to this Church.

St. *Iohns*.

The foresaid Lady *Bucke* gave 20 l. to this Parish, the interest whereof to be yeerly distributed amongst the poore of the same.

There was a Tenement given to the Parson of this Parish and his successors for ever by Mr. *George Trigge*, upon this condition, that the said Parson and his successors should yeerly distribute to the poore of this Parish the summe of 27.s.

St. *Michaels*.

I cannot learne that there ever was any Benefactor either to the Church or to the poore of this Parish.

St. *Martins* in *Stamford Baron*.

The Lady *Dorothy Cecell* gave Lands for ever of the yeerly value of 12 l. 6.s. 8.d. to this Parish to the uses following. That is to say, part thereof to be payd to the putting forth of poore children of the said Parish, to be Apprentizes, an other part to be weekly alowed to some honest person which shall teach the poore children of this parish to reade *English*; an other part thereof for the buying of Wooll, Flax and Hemp to set both young and old poor people of this Parish to work; an other part thereof to be allowed to some honest person to teach the said poore people to work: and also 20.s. to be yeerly allowed out of the profits of the said Land to the Vicar and Church-Wardens of this Parish for them or joyn with the overseers for the poor to see the said poor kept at work, and that the overplus (if any be) shall be bestowed weekly upon the poorer sort who (though endevouring themselves) are not able to find themselves by their labours.

The foresaid Lady *Bucke* gave 20 l. to this Parish, the interest of the same to bee yeerly distributed amongst the Poore of the said Parish.

Lord send us Mercy, Truth, and Peace,
That Benefactours may increase;
That when a new Edition's made,
More Pious people I may adde.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

The ancient and publike sports of Stamford.

AS touching the ancient and publike Sports used at this Town they are not many; in all but two and to many by one. The one a sport savouring of Manhood and Gentry, and of a concourse of Noblemen and Gentlemen meeting together in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift running Horses every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt Cup with a cover, to the value of seaven or eight pounds, provided by the care of the **Alderman** for the time being, but the Money is raysed out of the interest of a stock formerly made up by the Nobility and Gentry which are neighbours or well-wishers to the Town.

The second sport though more ancient then the former, yet more Beast-like then any: It is their Bull-running a sport of no pleasure except to such as take a pleasure in beastlinesse and mischief. It is performed just the day six weekes before *Christmas*. The Butchers of the Town at their own charge against the time: provide the wildest Bull they can get, this Bull over night is had in to some Stable or Barne belonging to the **Alderman**, the next morning proclamation is made by the common Bell-man of the Town, round about the same, that each one shut up their shops-doores and gates, and that none upon payne of Imprisonment offer to doe any violence to Strangers, for the preventing whereof (the Town being a great thorough-fare, and then being in Terme-time) a Gard is appointed for the passing of Travellers through the same (without hurt.) That none have any Iron upon their Bull-clubs or other staffe which they pursue the Bull with. Which proclamation made and the Gates all shut up, the Bull is turned out of the **Alderman's** house, and then hivie, skivie, tag and rag, Men, Women and children of all sorts and sizes, with all the Dogs in the Town promiscuously running after him with their Bull-clubs spattering dirt in each others faces that one would think them to be so many Furies started out of Hell for the punishment of *Cerberus*, as when *Theseus* and *Pyrithous* conquered the place (as *Ovid* describes it.)

A ragged troupe of Boyes and Giries
doe pellow him with ſtones:
With Clubs, with whips, and many nips,
they part his skin from bones.

And (which is the greater ſhame) I have ſeen both *Senatores majorũ gentiũ & matronæ de eodem gradu*, following this Bulling buſines.

I can ſay no more of it but only to ſet forth the Antiquity thereof, (as the tradition goes) *William* Earle *Warren*, the firſt Lord of this Town in the time of K. *Iohn*, ſtanding upon his Caſtle walls in Stamford, viewing the faire proſpect of the River and Medowes under the ſame, ſaw two Bulls fighting for one Cow, a Butcher of the Town the owner of one of theſe Bulls with a great maſtiffe Dog accidentally comming by, ſet his Dog upon his owne Bull, who forced the ſame Bull up into the Towne, which no ſooner was come within the ſame but all the Butchers Dogs both great and ſmall followed in the purſuit of the Bull, which by this time made ſtarke mad with the noiſe of the people and the fiercenesſe of the Dogs, ran over Man, woman and child that ſtood in his way, this cauſed all the Butchers and others in the Town to riſe up as it were in a tumult, making ſuch an hideous noiſe that the ſound thereof came into the Caſtle into the eares of Earle *Warren*, who preſently thereupon mounted on Horſeback, rid into the Town to ſee the buſineſſe, which then appearing (to his humour) very delightfull, he gave all thoſe Medowes in which the two Bulls were at the firſt found fighting (which we now call the Caſtle Medowes) perpetually as a Common to the Butchers of the Town (after the firſt graſſe is eaten) to keepe their Cattle in till the time of ſlaughter: Upon this Condition, that as upon that Day on which this ſport firſt began, which was (as I ſaid before) that day Sixe weekes before Chriſtmas) the Butchers of the town ſhould from time to time yearly for ever, find a mad Bull for the continuance of that ſport.

An ominous thing to the Towne, for ſome of the Lords of the ſame of his ſucceſſion (though not of his Deſcent) have ſince upon their hornes of greatneſſe, pulled the beſt of the Burgeſſes out of their gownes, and why? Becauſe the Burgeſſes were not Foxes, otherwiſe they would not have ſuffered themſelves to have been ſo abuſed by ſuch Bulls, whoſe eares were longer then their hornes.

And ſo much for the ſports of Stamford. A

CHAP. XI.

A list of the Names and Succession of the Aldermen *of* Stamford, *since the time of the first incorporation of that Towne by Letters Patents in order, according to the Yeare of our Lord in which each of them governed.*

	Anno	
1	1461	*George Chapman.*
	1462	*John Browne* Esquire.
1	1463	*Iohn Gregory.*
1	1464	*William Hickman.*
1	1465	*Robert Haunce.*
1	1466	*William Browne* Esquire.
2	1467	*VVilliam Hickman.*
2	1468	*George Chapman.*
	1469	*Thomas Reyston.*
2	1470	*William Browne* Esquire.
2	1471	*Iohn Gregory.*
2	1472	*Robert Haunce.*
	1473	*John Neale.*
	1474	*Alexander Dyet.*
	1475	*Iohn Gibbes.*
1	1476	*Iohn Dickons* Esquire.
1	1477	*Henry Cooke* Esquire.
	1478	*Robert Skinnar.*
3	1479	*VVilliam Hickman.*
3	1480	*George Chapman.*
3	1481	*Robert Haunce.*
1	1482	*Christopher Browne* Esq.
2	1483	*Iohn Dickons* Esquire.
	1484	*David Malpas.*
	1485	*John Steede.*
	1486	*Thomas Keyston.*
2	1487	*Henry Cooke* Esquire.
	1488	*Iohn Freebarne.*
1	1489	*Thomas Phillip.*
	1490	*VVilliam Gaywood.*
2	1491	*Christopher Brown* Esq.
1	1492	*Nicholas Bilsden.*
3	1493	*Iohn Dickons* Esquire.
1	1494	*Thomas Edwards* Esq.
	1495	*VVilliam Ratcliffe* Esq.
	1496	*Iohn Cleypoole.*
	1497	*Richard Cannell.*
	1498	*Robert Crane.*
2	1499	*Thomas Philip.*
2	1500	*Ieffery Hampton.*
3	1501	*Nicholas Bilsden.*
2	1502	*Christopher Brown* Esq.
1	1503	*VVilliam Ratcliffe* Esq.
	1504	*David Cecell* Esquire.
	1505	*Nicholas Trigge* Gent.
1	1506	*Thomas Lacy* Gent.
1	1507	*Iohn Cobbe.*
	1508	*Iohn Hardgrave.*

	Anno	
	1509	*Iohn Tyard.*
	1510	*Richard Wastling* Esq.
	1511	*Robert Martingdale.*
3	1512	*William Ratcliffe* Esq.
1	1513	*Iohn Lea:* Gent.
	1514	*William Rankell.*
2	1515	*David Cecell* Esquire.
2	1516	*Iohn Cobbe.*
1	1517	*Maurice Iohnson.*
1	1518	*Thomas Cresse.*
	1519	*Iohn Thomas.*
2	1520	*Iohn Hardgrave* Esquire
1	1521	*Henry Lacy* Gent.
4	1522	*William Ratcliffe* Esq.
2	1523	*Iohn Lea* Gent.
1	1524	*Andrew Canne.*
	1525	*Edward Browne* Esq.
3	1526	*David Cecell* Esquire.
2	1527	*Maurice Iohnson.*
3	1528	*Iohn Hardgrave* Esq.
2	1529	*Thomas Cresse.*
3	1530	*Iohn Lea* Gent.
2	1531	*Henry Lacy* Gent.
1	1532	*Thomas Watson.*
	1533	*Richard Engham.*
1	1534	*Roger Beale.*
	1535	*Thomas Gedney.*
	1536	*Robert Hand.*
2	1537	*Andrew Canne.*
3	1538	*Maurice Iohnson.*
2	1539	*Henry Lacy* Gent.
2	1540	*Thomas Watson.*
	1541	*Iohn Fenton.*
1	1542	*Iohn Allen.*
2	1543	*Roger Beale.*

	Anno	
	1544	*William Button.*
	1545	*Robert Winwick*
1	1546	*Nicholas Wiles.*
	1547	*Henry Lea* Gent.
	1548	*William Wiles.*
3	1549	*Thomas Watson.*
	1550	*Andrew Searre.*
	1551	*William Fenton.*
1	1552	*William Camponet.*
2	1553	*Iohn Allen.*
1	1554	*Raph Harrup.*
	1555	*Henry Tampian.*
2	1556	*Nicholas Wiles,*
	1557	*Francis Thorney,*
1	1558	*Iohn Haughton,*
	1559	*Iohn Ryder.*
	1560	*William Bagget,*
1	1561	*Henry Inman,*
	1562	*Thomas Ball,*
2	1563	*Raph Harrup,*
2	1564	*William Camponet,*
1	1565	*Godfrey Dawson,*
2	1566	*Iohn Haughton,*
	1567	*Gregory Burton,*
	1568	*Alexander Antony,*
1	1569	*Reynold Harrison,*
2	1570	*Henry Inman,*
	1571	*Iohn Backhouse,*
	1572	*Richard Barton,*
	1573	*William Lacy* Gent.
	1574	*Iohn Hawkins,*
3	1575	*Iohn Haughton,*
3	1576	*William Camponet,*
2	1577	*Godfrey Dawson,*
1	1578	*Iohn Elmes* Gent.

Richard

	Anno	
	1579	*Richard Eveley,*
	1580	*Iohn Wimblesby,*
4	1581	*Iohn Haughton,*
2	1582	*Reynald Harrison,*
1	1583	*Richard Shute* Gent.
1	1584	*Robert Meadowes,*
1	1585	*William Clarke,*
	1586	*Lawrence Wilsbey,*
1	1587	*Toby Loveday,*
	1588	*Anthony Gunson,*
	1589	*Robert Langton,*
1	1590	*Robert Ramsden,*
2	1591	*Richard Shute* Gent.
3	1592	*Richard Shute* Gent. *ib.*
	1593	*William Watson,*
2	1594	*Robert Meadowes,*
	1595	*Cutbert Greenbury,*
2	1596	*William Clarke,*
1	1597	*Lyonel Fetherston,*
	1598	*Nicholas Lambe,*
2	1599	*John Elmes* Gent.
3	1600	*Robert Meadowes,*
2	1601	*Toby Loveday,*
1	1602	*William Salter* Gent.
	1603	*Reynald Waters* Gent.
2	1604	*William Salter* Gent.
3	1605	*William Clarke,*
	1606	*Iohn Loveday,*
2	1607	*Robert Ramsden,*
1	1608	*Iohn Browne* Esquire.
2	1609	*Lyonell Fetherston,*
1	1610	*Thomas Iack-son,*
1	1611	*Robert Whasson,*
	1612	*Francis Cole,*
	1613	*Robert Fawcet,*

	Anno	
3	1614	*Toby Loveday,*
	1615	*Thomas Watson* Gent.
	1615	*Toby Aslocke,*
1	1617	*Edmund Corker.*
3	1618	*William Salter* Genr.
2	1619	*Iohn Browne* Esquire.
2	1620	*Thomas Grason.*
2	1621	*Thomas Iackson.*
2	1622	*Robert Whatton.*
1	1623	*Peter Fullwood,*
1	1624	*Henry Rastell* Gent.
	1625	*Vincent Hall,*
	1626	*Henry Dethe* Gent.
2	1627	*Nicholas Lambe,*
2	1628	*Peter Fullwood,*
2	1629	*Edmund Corker.*
2	1630	*Richard Wolphe,*
	1631	*Vincent Hall,*
	1632	*John Aston,*
	1633	*Edward Cammocke,*
	1634	*Thomas Palmer,*
	1635	*Abraham Edlkener.*
2	1636	*Henry Eldred*
2	1637	*Henry Rastell* Gent.
	1638	*Richard Wolphe,*
	1639	*Leonard Cole,*
	1640	*Ieremy Cole,*
	1641	*Richard Langton* Gent.
2	1642	*Robert Cammocke,*
3	1643	*Edward Cammocke.*
	1644	*Vincent Hall*
	1645	*Richard Dammaske*

Chap. XII.

The Names of such Lincolnshire-*men as have borne the honourable Office of Lord* Majors *of the City of* London, *since the time of the* Norman *Conquest till* Anno Dom. 1633. *And here is to be noted, that no one County of* England *can say so much as this County, in regard of the number of* L. Majors *of* London *as have descended out of the same, as hereafter appeareth.*

IT will be no great digression nor much from the purpose, if I now walke a little out of Stamford into the County of Lincoln, in wch County this town standeth, and since I have in their order and succession set downe the Names of ye prime Majestrates as they have successively borne Office in this Towne; give me leave in the next place to set forth such as this County of Lincolne hath from time to time sent up to London, who have borne the head Office in that mighty City. It is true this County hath received back as it were by way of exchange, two Families of Gentry which are descended from Majors of *London*, and have planted their houses in this County.

In the first place I find the Family of the *Granthams*, which from *John Grantham*, Grocer, Major of *London* in the third yeare of the raigne of K. *Edward* the 3. (which was in *Anno Dom.* 1328.) are descended and ever since setled in the County of Lincolne, as appeares by the Armes of that *John Grantham*, borne by the *Granthams* of this County at this day.

The next Family which *London* hath lent to this County to garnish the same with the flowers of her Gentry, is the illustrious Family

mily of the *Askewes* of Lincolnshire, which from Sir *Christopher Askew* Draper the Son of *John Askew* of *Edmunton* in the County of *Middlesex*, being Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1534 (being in the 26 yeare of the raigne of K. *Henry* the 8.) are descended as appeares by the same Coat-armour borne by the *Askewes* of Lincolnshire at this day.

It is true, this Towne of Stamford hath never beene so fortunate as to have any Major of *London* descended out of the same, but what this place hath been defective in, the County hath given a larger supply then any one County of *England*, having sent up Tenne Majors besides other Aldermen and Sheriffes to that City.

I.

First, in *Anno Dom.* 1470. which was in the 10.th yeare of King *Edward* the 4.th, Sir *John Stockdon* Mercer, the Sonne of *Richard Stockdon* of *Bratoft* in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* at what time the Bastard *Falconbridge* assaulted the City at *Algate*, and at the *Bridge-gate*, who for his Valour in the defence of the same, with a XI. more of his Brethren the Aldermen, and *Vrswicke* the then Recorder of *London*, were then Knighted in the field by the said King *Edward* the fourth.

II. Sir *Nicholas Alwin* Mercer, sonne to *Richard Alwin* of *Spalding* in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1500, in the 15.th yeare of King *Henry* the 7.th, Hee gave xij.d. a peece to 3000, poore people in and about *Spanlding*, and to as many more in and about *London*.

III. *William Remington* Fishmonger, sonne of *Robert Remington* of *Boston* in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1501. which was in the 16.th yeare of King *Henry* the 7.th.

IV. *William Foreman* Haberdasher, sonne to *William Foreman* of *Gainsborough* in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1539, which was in the 31.th yeare of King *Henry* the 8.th.

V. Sir *Henry Hubberthorne* Marchant-Taylor sonne to *Christopher Hubberthorne* of *Wadingsworth* in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London*, *anno Dom.* 1546. which was in the 38.th yeare of K. *Henry* the 8.

VI. *Henry Ancelis* Fishmonger, sonne of *William Ancelis* of *Astrop*, in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1549, which was in the second yeare of *Edward* the 6th.

VII. Sir *John Langley* Goldsmith, sonne to *Robert Langley* of *Alsthorpe*, in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1577, which was in the 19.th yeare of Queene *Elizabeth.*

VIII. Sir *Nicholas Moseley* Clothworker, sonne to *Edward Moseley* of *Hough*, in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1600, which was the 42.th yeare of Queene *Elizabeth.*

IX. Sir *George Bowles* Grocer, sonne of *Thomas Bowles* of *Newbold*, in the County of *Leicester*, descended from the *Bowles* of Lincolnshire, (as by his Coat of Armes agreeable with those appeareth) was Major of *London* in *anno Dom.* 1618, which was in the 16.th yeare of King *James.*

X. Sir *Nicholas Raynton* Haberdasher, sonne of *Robert Raynton* of *Highinton*, in the County of Lincolne, was Major of *London* in *Anno Dom.* 1633, which was in the 9.th yeare of King CHARLES.

The Conclusion.

Thus have I at the length brought this Survey to the wished end according to my poore abilitie.

THrough times of trouble, Prisonment and all
Distractions, which can wretched man befall:
I have at length (through my Creators ayd)
The Towne of *Stamford*, seriously Survey'd.

And

And by the paine of my now wearied Pen,
It lies apparant to the view of Men:
Who first the building of the same contriv'd,
And when in time it grew more longer liv'd,
With what disasters it was then turmoyl'd
By *Hereticks* undone, by *Danes* much sackt and spoyl'd.
Yet at the length her Ruines were redrest
By Kings and Friends, her enemies suppreſt:
In strength and state with walls and Castle proud,
With Grants and Priviledges great indowed,
She flourish'd under Governours discreet
Till the whole Land with Civill warres did meet:
When *Yorke* and *Lancaster* their Swords out drew,
And like mad Lyons keene their kindred slew:
The Northerne souldiers all with rage incenst,
With quenchlesse flames they *Stamford* glory quencht,
Who never since her Towring-creſt could raise
To former greatnesse, as in former dayes;
Though our fourth *Edward* by his Charter kind,
Did shew his Princely love, his royall mind
For *Stamfords* good; and his Posterity
Confirm'd and added What was necessary:
Yet what's the Cause as yet I cannot tell,
Great oddes there is 'twixt us, and being well.
God send the Kingdome better for to fare,
And then I hope *Stamford* will have a share
In that Well being: Let us all repent,
Then God no doubt in mercy will relent,
And make our Cities and our Townes to shine
Againe in glory, Earthly and Divine:
Heaven grant the same vntill the Dooming day,
That *Stamford* and the rest may rest in Joy. *Amen.*

FINIS.